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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.74

September 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 91 82

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September 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 90 85

8050 日四十月八

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

三拜禮 號八十月九年英港

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OFFENSIVE ON SALONICA FRONT.

A Brilliant Franco-Serbian Success.

London, September 16.
A French Eastern communiqué dated yesterday says:—After a violent artillery preparation, the Franco-Serbians attacked enemy works in the mountainous zone of Dobropolje and entered the first line of the Bulgarian positions which they brilliantly carried on a front of eleven kilometres, despite the difficulties of the ground. Many prisoners and guns were taken and important booty captured. The operations are developing favourably. Anglo-Serbian airmen effectively support the infantry and bombed communications.

Prelude to Greater Successes.

London, September 16.
Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Greek dinner at the Carlton, referring to the Salonica offensive, stated that the first and second line of enemy trenches and also various important hills had been carried and 800 prisoners captured. He added:—“This is only the prelude to greater successes and triumphs in which the Anglo-Greek troops will take an equal and glorious part.”

Very Important Positions Captured.

London, September 16.
Reuter learns that, after artillery fire, the Franco-Serbians on the 15th inst. attacked most powerful Bulgarian positions which had been organised and fortified for over two years, and the whole positions on a front of fifteen kilometres, including Veternik, Dobropolje and Sokol, constituting the most important part of the Macedonian Front, have been carried. Several hundreds were taken prisoner and a great number of guns and material captured.

Big Developments Predicted.

London, September 16.
Interviewed by Reuter's agency, M. Michalis Copoulos, Greek Minister of Agriculture, said Greece had 200,000 soldiers under arms and could raise an additional 100,000 but was handicapped owing to lack of shipping. They were immediately commencing to build shipyards. He concluded by saying he was convinced that the Salonica Front is far more important than generally realised, adding:—“Soon there will be big developments there.”

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT.

Latest Advances of American and French Troops.

Paris, September 16.
A Havas message says:—There is more American progress, namely a two-mile advance on Meuse. The Nancy-Verdun line is cleared of the Hun and the French have resumed control of the two railway lines, extremely useful for the commencement of an Allied offensive, being one of the principal sections of strategic railways in France.

President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau paid a visit to St. Mihiel and met with an enthusiastic reception.

Excellent News from Woëvre Front.

Paris, September 17.
The papers say that the news from the Woëvre front is excellent. The Americans have gone beyond Villers-sous-Reims and reached Vandières, two and a half kilometres from the frontier station. East and north-east of Jaulny the Americans, following the valley of Rapt de Mad, have carried a series of strongly fortified positions in the direction of Gorzy and Charny. Towards France, the French have advanced three kilometres on a front of eighteen and reached a line east of Watronville and west of Hautecourt, Dieppe and Morgerville.

THE RAID ON PARIS.

A German Aeroplane Brought Down.

London, September 16.
A Paris official message says:—A German raiding aeroplane was brought down in a suburb of Paris, three German airmen being killed.

Another Raider Felled.

London, September 17.
A Paris official message says a second German raider was felled by anti-aircraft guns and dropped in the Forest of Compiègne.

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

Over Three Hundred Prisoners Taken.

London, September 16.
An Italian wireless official message says:—We successfully raided the lines north-west and north of Grappa, improving our positions at some points and capturing 321 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

THREE HEROIC SOLDIERS.

Deeds Which Won the Victoria Cross.

London, September 16.
The *Gazette* announces the award of Victoria Crosses to the following:—

Lieutenant Albert Borella (of the Australians), who captured a machine gun and also with ten men captured a very strong position, himself shooting many of the enemy. He subsequently inspired his platoon to repulse with very heavy loss two strong counter-attacks, in the second of which his platoon was outnumbered by ten to one.

Sergeant John Maikie, of the Seaforth, who single-handed put out of action the crews of two machine-guns and was killed while attacking another machine-gun which his bravery enabled two other men to put out of action.

Corporal Joseph Kaible, of the Queen's Regiment, who, when the whole of his section except one were casualties, jumped over the parapet and held up the enemy with a Lewis gun. Finally, firing all the time, he fell backwards into the trench mortally wounded. He fired his last cartridge at the retreating Germans while lying on his back in the trench, and, before losing consciousness, shouted to the wounded:—“Keep it up, boys, don't let them through.” We came and stop them.” The complete repulse of the enemy at this point was due to his remarkable bravery and self-sacrifice.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE MOVE.

Mr. Balfour's Spirited Reply.

London, September 16.
In his speech at the Savoy Hotel, Mr. Balfour said the Austrians proposed irresponsible conversations, but he did not think there was the slightest prospect that such conversations could be profitably initiated in the present conditions. With every desire to look favourably upon the Austrian proposal, he was utterly unable to say that any profitable result could accrue from accepting it. He pointed out that the Germans hitherto had not made anything which could be construed into a definite peace proposal. The German peace offer of 1918, to which the Austrian proposal referred, was a brief document largely occupied in saying how brave, powerful and invincible the German armies were. It did not contain a single concrete proposal regarding the terms Germany would accept of the peace she desired. Mr. Balfour read an extract from the 1918 proposal which said that respect for the rights of other nations was not incompatible with Germany's own rights. Mr. Balfour added that we now know that that suggestion contained what everyone knows to be untrue and which history will stigmatise as untrue: how then could Austria say that peace negotiations were started in 1918 and the present proposals were a continuation of that unfruitful effort? Mr. Balfour declared that this cynical Austrian proposal was not a genuine attempt to obtain peace, but an attempt to divide the Allies. No coalition had ever been so strong as the Alliance, and the enemy would not succeed in breaking up the Alliance. No useful purpose could be served by conversations when there was no misunderstanding. There was not the slightest misunderstanding between the Allies and the Central Powers, therefore the proposed conversations would be of no practical use.

Mr. Balfour, referring to Germany's demand for the return of her colonies, said:—Here again is a point whereon there can be no misunderstanding. (Hear, hear.) Germany stands on one side, we stand on the other. (Applause.) I say it is impossible to conceive that any conversation can bridge over a difference so deep or restore to the power of Germany those untapped populations whom she has misused, or give back to Germany control over those naval bases which can give her control of the means of communication not only between parts of the British Empire but between the civilised nations of the world. (Applause.) Nobody in Britain could accept this German demand as it stood, unqualified. Until the German authorities were prepared to show an open mind in conformity with what the Allies believe to be the cause of justice, civilisation and right, mere conversations will be fruitless. I cannot bring myself to believe that this is an honest desire among our enemies to arrive at an understanding upon terms which it would be possible for us to accept. Therefore we have little to hope from this new effort. (Hear, hear.) I am sure it cannot produce peace. (Applause.)

Illustrating the difficulty of dealing with any proposal for a peace talk at present, Mr. Balfour drew attention to the speech of the German Vice-Chancellor last week, which was perfectly explicit on several vital questions. Did the Viennese authorities, or did they not, know of this speech? The Vice-Chancellor, who did not speak for the extremists but for the Liberal wing of the German Government, did not say that Germany would do anything to restore Belgian prosperity or give indemnities to that country which she had wasted, brutalised and ravaged.

The occasion of Mr. Balfour's speech this afternoon was a Colonial Institute luncheon to South African, Australian and New Zealand pressmen.

Points of the Speech.

London, September 16.
In the course of his speech, Mr. Balfour said:—The public of the Entente countries earnestly and passionately desire peace, but until Germany is willing to look at the problems which confront us in a different spirit from her present spirit, conversations will be useless, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that when they put forward such proposals as these it is not because they think the proposals will be accepted but because they wish to do something to divide the Allies. I fear there is not an honest desire among the enemies to arrive at an honest understanding with us upon terms which it would be possible for us to accept. I am driven perforce, with great reluctance, to the conclusion that this is an attempt to weaken the force which is proving too strong for them in the field by working upon those sentiments, sometimes honourable, sometimes mistaken—honourable in origin, mistaken in their development—which they believe to exist in all countries and which they think can be turned to their purpose to work out their ends. (Hear, hear.) I am sure, or almost sure, that this new effort cannot produce peace and I am sure it will not divide the Allies.

Other Opinions.

London, September 16.
Well informed authorities in London are of opinion that the Allies will carefully consider the Austrian Note, and consequently an answer cannot be given for some days. It is thought, however, that little good can be done by attending a conference unless certain specific points, such as the Central Powers recognising the necessity of indemnifying Belgium and Serbia, have been agreed upon beforehand.

The *Manchester Guardian* says it would be monstrous to flout the Austrian proposal and suggests that the Allies should request an expression of enemy views regarding the possibilities of a settlement on lines such as President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have laid down.

A Paris message says the Socialist papers do not comment on the Austrian Note, except the *France Libre*, which definitely opposes the idea of acceptance.

Germany Willing to Confer.

Amsterdam, September 16.
The *North-German Gazette* says the German Government is ready, gladly and without delay, to participate in the discussions suggested by Austria-Hungary.

The Allied Requirements.

Paris, September 16.
A Havas message says:—The enemy's peace offensive has taken official shape by Austria inviting the Allies to open a confidential non-binding discussion. The Allied peoples, having been warned, are on their guard against trickery by the Central Powers. A peace cry was the inevitable result of the failure of the German offensive. The Allied attitude is clear. They require reparation, restitution, guarantees and the punishment of the criminals for outrages on French territory. The Austrian Note to the belligerents is a monument of fear and hypocrisy. With the peace proposals came the said on Paris.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE MOVE.

American Comment.

New York, September 17.
Practically the whole Press of the United States uncompromisingly reject the Austrian peace proposal, regarding it as part of a campaign of Teutonic trickery. Congressmen, like Democrats and Republicans, are opposed thereto.

The *World* says:—When Germany wants peace she will have to ask for it in her own name.

The *Herald* says:—Our answer is:—“Not until the Central Powers lay down their arms, withdraw from occupied territories and renounce the shameful Brest Treaty.”

The *Times* recommends the acceptance of the invitation but no abatement of war preparations.

The *Chicago Herald* says:—Talk of peace is futile until the war ends in a decisive victory.

Most of the newspapers emphasise that Germany must submit to the specific terms outlined by Allied statesmen before peace discussions can be undertaken.

THE FUTURE OF ESTHONIA.

Britain Opposed to German Claim.

London, September 16.
Replying to a protest by the diplomatic representatives of the Estonian Provisional Government in England, against German oppression in Esthonia, Mr. Balfour has given an assurance that Britain repudiates emphatically the claim of Germany to exercise any kind of sovereignty in, or right to dispose of, Esthonia. No peace not embodying that principle will be satisfactory to Britain.

"GALWAY CASTLE" OUTRAGE.

Strengthens South Africa's Determination.

London, September 17.
A Pretoria message says that General Botha, in the course of a message expressing the Government's abhorrence at the torpedoing of the *Galway Castle*, declares:—“The enemy's inhuman conduct will strengthen the South African resolution to give every assistance to bring the war to a successful end.”

DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA.

A Russo-Japanese Corporation.

London, September 17.
A Tokyo message says the organisation of a Russo-Japanese Economic Corporation for commercial and industrial developments in Siberia is practically completed. It will have a capital of from ten to twenty million roubles.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Capture Vailly.

London, Sept. 16.
A French communiqué says: We have captured Vailly. Between the Oise and Aisne we continued our progress during the night. East of Vauxaillon we carried Mont-des-Singes and prisoner nearly three hundred. Farther south we captured Vailly. We raided the region of Leintrey in Lorraine and took prisoners.

The British Advance.

London, Sept. 16.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the 16th, says: Our advance in Ypres Canal sector has reached a depth of a thousand yards and forty-seven were prisoners. There has been much minor activity in Cambrai region where, according to a captured order, the enemy attaches much importance to the retention of territory. An indication of the state of German morale is shown by a captured order referring to “rumour spread behind the front by people who have lost their nerve.” Another threatens with court-martial men returning from the front without arms.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

London, Sept. 16.
Speaking at the Savoy Hotel this afternoon Mr. Balfour, referring to the Austrian peace proposal, said he had only seen it in the newspapers and had not consulted his colleagues or the Government about it. He would not treat disrespectfully any proposal that would end or shorten this calamitous war, but he could not see that the Austrian proposal offered a basis for anything more than a truce.

THE AIR RAID ON PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 16.
This morning's air raid, the first since 15th August, was one of the most remarkable hitherto owing to the intensity of the anti-aircraft fire and the determination of the raiders, the latter indicating the enemy's desire to intimidate the population perhaps as a part of the peace offensive.

ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL MEETS.

Paris, Sept. 16.
The Inter-Allied Naval Council has met, the French Minister of Marine presiding. There were also present Admiral Wemyss (British) and Admiral Sims (United States) besides Italian and Japanese representatives.

OBITUARY.

London, Sept. 16.
James East, the famous racehorse trainer, is dead.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

MURDERED.

Outrage in Hupoh.

The *Ichang* correspondent of the *North China Daily News* reports that early in the month of August an outbreak against the Roman Catholics took place in the district of Hupoh, in the south east of this province. One hundred people are said to have been killed by the militia (Ming Tse). This is the district where the R. O. Bishop and priests were killed some years ago.

While the Asiatic Petroleum ship *An Lun* was passing Peking she had 24 shots fired at her by Northern soldiers in the city. She has been fired on each trip she has made but previously only by the Southern soldiers. They have not yet fired on the American ships.

The campaign against the West seems to be held up. No more troops are arriving here, but the large number already in Hupoh are being diligently drilled. General Wu Kuan-hsin left hurriedly for Peking two weeks ago. Some allege that he has gone to seek a new job for himself in these days of change at the Capital; others say he has gone to consult with regard to the proposed expedition against Saxchuan. Most people believe, however, that there will be no move until after the Presidential election. Recently General Wang Ku-shan, of the 15th Division, arrived here.

There have been various reports of fighting towards the Shihnan region. The Southern forces occupy Shihnan. They are under General Po Wen wei who made himself commander in the 1913 revolution in Kiangsi. The Northern forces, however, hold Yehshan-kuan, and the country between these two places is largely in the hands of robbers.

The rice and cotton crops in this district have suffered very considerably by the great rainfall of the last month.

CANTON CUSTOMS.

Amicable Arrangement Probable.

A Peking message dated Sept. 9 states:—The influence of the Military Governor, who from the first did not associate himself with the threat to use force in taking over the Canton Customs, is apparently prevailing and it is likely that the matter will be settled without the creation of a situation necessitating strong Allied action, which would be deplorable from every point of view.

The Canton Government several weeks ago took over the Canton Salt Administration, and Salt was followed suit. The Canton Government at first voiced the intention of taking two-thirds of the revenue, but meeting with no opposition beyond diplomatic protests, soon annexed the remainder.

The Southerners probably thought that the Customs funds might be handed over to the Northern Government but this is not so, as, since 1917, the whole Customs revenue has been hypothecated in the service of foreign loans and obligations. Canton, Yunnan and Fochuan, therefore, would be in the happy but untenable position of absorbing a considerable portion of one of the country's greatest revenues without contributing to the repayment of loans contracted whilst China was as near to being united as it has been since the inauguration of the Republic.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Gifts to Eton College.
Mr. Hiett Baker, of Oaklands,
Almondsbury, Bristol, has pre-
sented "Athens," the well-known
bathing place on the Thames
above Windsor, to Eton College,
in perpetuity, as a bathing place
for the scholars of Eton College.
The gift is to commemorate the
love of his son, who was killed in
a flying accident last summer, for
Eton and for "Athens." A cup
has been presented to Eton Col-
lege by Colonel and Mrs. Lascelles,
in memory of their son, Mr. Guy
Lascelles, who was killed in action
on March 24. It is to be held by
the House that is head of the
second crews in Junior Four.Cambridge Local Examinations.
The class list of the Cambridge
Higher Local Examination, held
in June, has been issued. The
following awards have been
made:—Lowman Memorial
Prize.—E. V. Bandle, Eraser
Modern School, Fletcher Prize.
—H. M. H. Smith, Fitzjohn's
School, London; N. W. Prizes
of £5 each.—L. S. Tonkin, Red-
land High School, Bristol; L. B.
Williams, St. Paul's Girls' School,
Hammersmith; and C. M. Man-
ley, Ormeau Girls' School, New-
castle, Staffs. Prizes of £3 each.
—N. Burnip, Newcastle-on-Tyne
High School; W. M. Allen,
Nottingham High School; and
N. G. Clements, Wyggeston
School, Leicester.Protest of 3,000 Women Teachers.
More than 3,000 London County
Council women teachers met in
Trafalgar Square on a recent
Saturday supporting their claim
to arbitration on the salary
question. Miss Agnes Dawson,
who moved the resolution, said
that women teachers had always
been regarded as the meekest
of creatures, but they were
going to show what they
were made of. As the L.C.C.
had refused arbitration the teach-
ers appealed to the public for
support. A strike was imminent
if the matter could not otherwise
be settled. Miss Froud, general
secretary of the National Federa-
tion of Teachers, suggested that
if their work was worthy only of
a charitable dole let the schools
be shut and the teachers be set to
some work of national importance.Treatment of Army Pigeons.
At Old Street Police Court re-
cently before Mr. Booth, James
Judd, of Old Ford Lock, Bow,
was fined £3 for unlawfully
wounding a homing pigeon. It
was stated that the defendant,
when questioned about a homing
pigeon that he had, threw the
cage containing the bird on to
the ground, saying, "Is this all
I am going out of it?" The bird
died shortly afterwards. It bore a
ring marked "32
E.L.S.N.U.R.E." A military
officer said that homing pigeons
were very valuable to the forces
and were being especially trained
in this country. Sometimes
during trial flights they became
exhausted and fell to the ground.
The instructions stated that
persons finding such pigeons
should feed and water them and
then release them.National Rabbit Scheme.
In reply to inquiries, the Food
Production Department points out
that the national rabbit scheme is
not entirely or mainly a Govern-
ment scheme, and that its success
or failure depends on the measure
of financial and other support
afforded by the general public,
and especially by rabbit keepers
or intending rabbit keepers. The
Department is assisting with the
preliminary expenses, and is
co-operating on the one side with
the horticultural sub-committee
of the counties, and, on the other,
with the National Utility Rabbit
Association in an effort to
popularize the keeping of rabbits,
with a view to an increase in the
meat supplies of the country and
the creation of a new and valuable
home fur industry. The National
Utility Rabbit Association has
been formed by leading
rabbit breeders and keepers to
establish a central breeding
station and stud exchange, stock-
ed with rabbits of the best breeds,
of which N. W. From this
station it is hoped to supply to
district breeding stations all
over the country does and bucks
of the best utility types, and to
enable these district stations to
provide a good supply of rabbits
with rabbits for breeding, or
for sale at reasonable prices.THE
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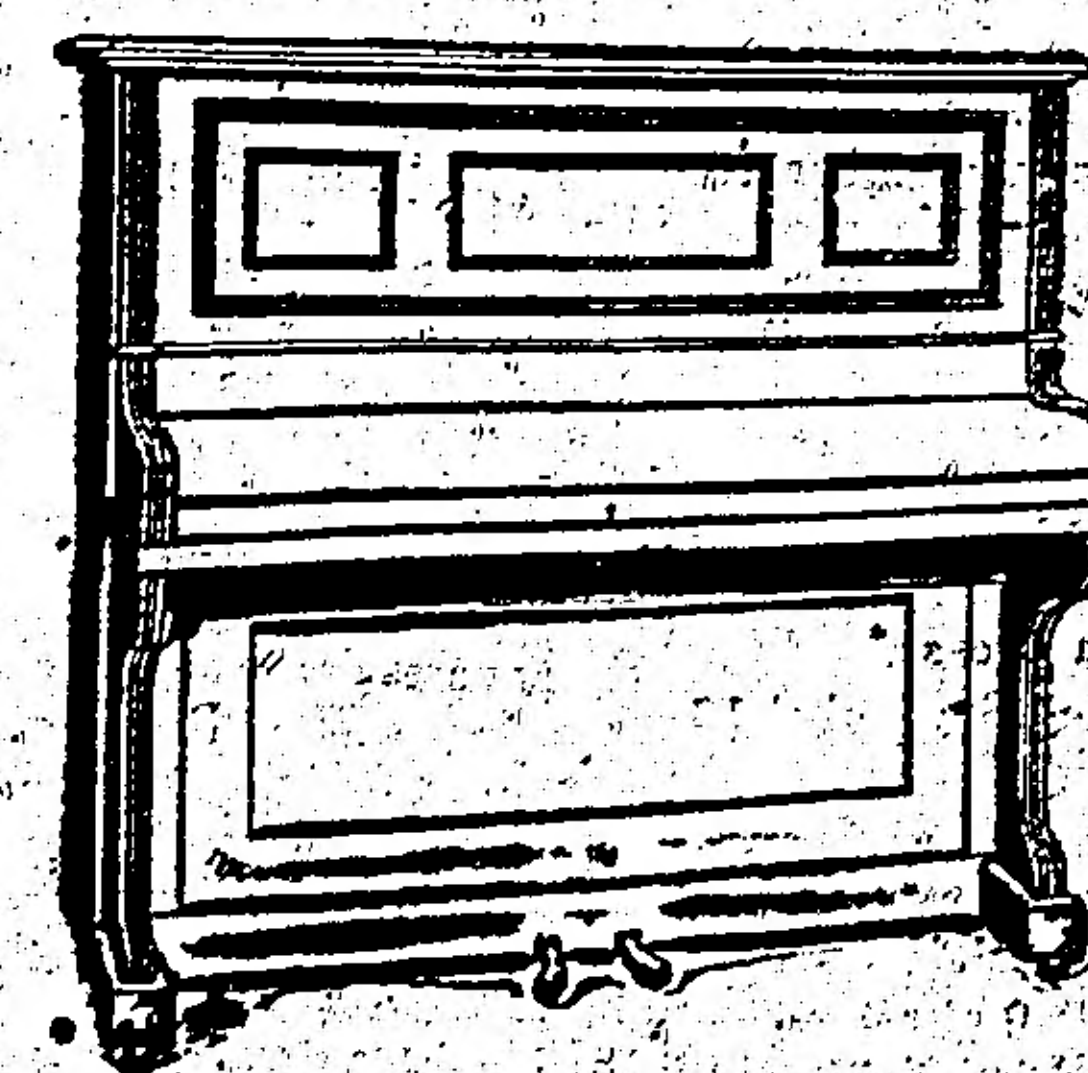
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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

McLAY.—At Calcutta, on the 17th inst. the wife of R. M. Melay, International Banking Corporation, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COMPTON-CARISIO.—On 17th September at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Dean (The Very Rev. A. J. Walker) A. H. Compton, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. H. E. Compton, of Andover, Hants, to Miss Carisio, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Carisio, of Shanghai and Milan.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Among the Allies generally there is being felt at the moment the utmost satisfaction and appreciation of the American spirit in this war and of what it is doing and the influence it is having on the trend of events. We dealt yesterday with the magnificent success of the American Army led by its own Commander-in-Chief, in the St. Mihiel sector, which has brought the famous fortress town of Metz under Allied gunfire and which is probably destined to lead to great developments in this particular sphere of operations. That stroke must have come as an eye-opener to the German High Command, which has now had a concrete example furnished it of what the once-despised American Army is capable when it sets its mind on a given task. But its significance lies in the promise of greater things to come, for obviously the continuous stream of young and virile soldiers, fresh to the war, must in the course of time have an effect which cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the Germans. That is why we can look with so much confidence to the future, knowing that in the matter of man-power we shall always have the upper hand of the enemy.

There can be no doubt about it that America, now that she is in the war, is fired with a consuming determination to see the issue through to the bitter end. In all the speeches of U. S. spokesmen we see that point emphasised, whether we take the utterances of President Wilson or of the Labour leader, Mr. Gompers. The American people hesitated, as well they might, before committing themselves to the burdens which war inevitably imposes, but, once decided, they entered the conflict with heart and soul in the task, and that is the spirit in which they have continued ever since. It is evident that pacifism is not a weakness of the Americans. If we want proof of that fact, we can find it in the absolutely outspoken nature of the official comment on the latest Austrian peace move. One of these utterances is that Austria is cracking and that, instead of wasting time with utterly useless peace talk, now is the time to strike hardest; while another assertion reads that there can only be one response to the proposal—namely, "force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit." Declarations like these show that America is not going to be side-tracked by specious suggestions conceived with the idea of evading defeat, any more than the other Allies are. For it is seen, with refreshing common-sense, that the time to secure a knock-out blow is when one's adversary is weakening; not when he is in an apparently favourable position. And in the present case the only sure way of reaping the fruits of victory is first to beat the enemy and then to talk of peace.

America and the American people have no misconceptions as to the nature of the work to which the Allies have put their hands. They know that, although the enemy is showing signs of distress which are unmistakable, he has still a lot of "kick" left in him and, when confronted with the certain knowledge that he cannot wriggle out of the war, that he will fight hard with his back to the wall. But the cause for which the Allies are fighting is one that is worth making great sacrifices for—indeed, it is one which demands of all liberty-loving peoples their maximum effort, anything short of which would be equivalent to a refusal to put high principles before national convenience. It is because of a recognition of the great charge which has been committed to the world's democracies that the progressive nations of the world are to-day arrayed in battle force against the militarists of Central Europe. America, as one of these great democracies, knows that she is playing her proper role. That is why she is animated by a deep and abiding resolution to remain fighting until the Allies' aims are fully secured for generations yet unborn.

An Appeal.

The appeal which we made in our news columns yesterday for a number of tennis racquets for the use of men of the 88th Company B. G. A. is one which, we feel sure, will not fall on deaf ears. Indeed, we have already had some response to the request, and desire to express our thanks to the donors. A point to be emphasised is that any discarded racquet which is good enough for knocking a ball about will be welcome, for the men on behalf of whom the appeal is made merely seek the means to enable them to have an enjoyable "knock-up"—they are not aiming at making themselves champion players! We all know that a soldier's life is not what most of these men have been accustomed to, while under existing conditions they are scarcely in a position to go in for luxuries of any kind. Anything, therefore that the public can do to relieve the monotony of their lives is sure to be appreciated, and that is why we feel sure that those who possess old racquets—and most tennis players do—will send them along to us for distribution among a deserving set of men.

The Super Gas Fiend.

What will the Allies do with that king of gas fiends, Professor Otto Schmeerskake, whom the Americans have recently captured at Thaurcourt? This eminent German professor was the original exploiter of chlorine gas for military purposes, and typifies for humanity at large the cruel Machiavellian spirit of Prussianism. He is a type of the breed which has brushed aside all the existing international laws of war, and has invented all the devilish devices which have drenched Europe in blood. When we look back on all the means by which Germany has attempted to conquer the world, but especially the poison gas and flame-thrower attacks, it is only with loathing that we can regard this apostle of Kultur and his minions. The Allies will, of course, treat him with the courtesies of war, but when we think of all the fearful agonies and deaths for which this scientific murderer is responsible, it seems hardly fitting that he should only be placed in a prisoners' camp and treated like a gentleman. At least we have the satisfaction of knowing that his warped brain will not be able to carry out any more fiendish devices.

An Unfortunate Time.

There is one aspect of the Austrian peace move, now apparently endorsed by Germany, to which we have not referred, and that is the inopportune time at which it has been made. The mere fact that the military situation at the moment is all to the advantage of the Allies is sufficient to warrant the cool reception which has been given to the overture. But there are two other unfortunate circumstances—the proposal synchronised with the disastrous sinking of the Galway Castle and the renewal of the air raids on Paris. Surely no more unfortunate time could have been selected for the expression of a willingness to talk of peace. If the British and the French were ever in a mood to entertain the idea of a round-table conference, these two incidents would be quite enough to make them change their minds. There is only one way in which to deal with the murderers of innocent non-combatants, and that is to give them a sound thrashing. That is just what the Allies will do; that will be their answer to this latest peace "feeler."

A Leprous Defendant.

Two Chinese were charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe with the larceny of a piece of shirting valued at \$80, from a vacant plot of ground at Catchick Street. Inspector Macdonald, in proceeding to take the witness to discharge the second defendant as he was suffering from acute leprosy. His Worship sentenced the first defendant to one month's hard labour and discharged the second defendant, ordering him at the same time to be sent out of the Colony.

DAY BY DAY.

WE OFTEN KNOW NOT WHAT WE CAN DO, BUT TEMPTATION DISCOVERS WHAT WE ARE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the first anniversary of Sir Arthur Yapp's appointment as Director of Food Economy.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 8 3/16d.

The Health Return.

The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was a fatal occurrence of enteric, the victim being a Chinese.

Part of a Revolver.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being in possession of a revolver chamber and one round of ammunition. Sergeant W. Pitt prosecuted, and said that yesterday at the Han Tak Wharf a Chinese detective and Sergeant Fallon searched the defendant and found the chamber wrapped up in a piece of cloth. The other parts could not be found. Defendant, pleaded guilty and said he was entrusted by his friend to bring the things to Hongkong. His friend still had the other parts. His Worship imposed a fine of \$200, or one month's hard labour, the revolver chamber to be confiscated.

A Concealed Weapon.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with being in unlawful possession of a Browning revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition. Sergeant Pitt prosecuted. Revenue Officer No. 3 said he was on duty and saw the defendant coming. He stopped the defendant and asked him to open the box. He did so with his key and in a false top he found the revolver. In another box he found 200 rounds of ammunition, concealed in a false bottom. The defendant said to witness that he was carrying the revolver for a friend. Defendant said that he was asked by a friend to bring the weapon to Hongkong and he did not know the law. His Worship fined the defendant \$500, with an alternative of three months' hard labour, the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated.

Contradictory Stories.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of two rain-water pipes valued at \$10. Sergeant Pitt prosecuted. A Chinese district watchman, deposed that he saw two pieces of iron lying in Gilman's Bazaar, and he questioned the defendant if it was his property. Defendant replied in the affirmative and said he brought over the pipes from a shop in Yaumati. Witness then told the defendant that he was going to take him to the shop and find out whether the story was true. Defendant then said that he did not get the pipes from a shop but from a man in Yaumati. The detective asked him if he could find the man and he said "No." The defendant told him he was a marine hawker. Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he brought the pipes from a man in Yaumati. His Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

Possession of Silk.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of two pieces of silk. Sergeant Pitt prosecuted, and said that a constable saw the defendant in Hollywood Road carrying a handkerchief. He stopped the defendant and found he had two pieces of silk. Defendant told the constable that he came from Macao and brought the things with him. At the Police Station he said that the silk belonged to his mother who lived at 26, New Street. On being taken there, it was found that nobody knew him. The constable, in giving evidence, corroborated the statement made by Sergeant Pitt and said that he saw the defendant concealing the silk, so he (witness) felt suspicious and questioned the defendant, and brought him to the Station. His Worship recommended the case for a week, so as to enable the Police to make investigations as regards the owner of the silk, bail being allowed at \$20.

FAR EASTERN BANKING.

A Big American Venture.

American banking plans for the Far East were crystallised recently in the announcement of the Asia Banking Corporation that its organisation has been completed by the election of officers, and that a head office would be opened presently at No. 66, Liberty Street, New York City. The Company proposes to engage in international and foreign banking in China, in the dependencies and insular possessions of the United States, and, ultimately, in Siberia.

Mr. Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is President of the new Company. The Vice-Presidents are Messrs. Albert Breton, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Ralph Dawson, Assistant Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Company. Mr. Robert A. Shaw, of the Overseas Division of the Foreign Department of the Treasurer. The Directors are Messrs. Charles H. Sabin, Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company; Thos. M. Brown of Brown Brothers and Company, who will represent the interest of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas; Eugene W. Seton, and Albert Breton, Vice-Presidents of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; F. L. Kent, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company; Ralph Dawson, Herbert Flaishacker, President of the Anglo and London Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; M. F. Buckner, President of the National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; O. F. Adams, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Portland, Oregon; and George E. Smith, President of the Royal Typewriter Company and of the American Manufacturers Export Association, New York.

Preparations are being made to open branches in China and as a preliminary step a central branch will be established at Shanghai. With that object in view, a special commission will be sent into the Far East by the Asia Banking Corporation. This commission will be headed by Mr. William C. Lane, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Mr. Dawson Crawford M. Bishop, former Director of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. They will be accompanied by other representatives of the company who are to be stationed permanently in China. The commission will visit Japan and will make a survey of local conditions in that country as well as in China. The commission expects to leave this country early in September.

The Asia Banking Corporation was formed under the laws of New York State with a capital of \$2,000,000 and a surplus of \$500,000, all of which has been paid in. Among the stockholders are the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Bankers Trust Company, the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, the Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash. In New York the bank will occupy the second floor at No. 66, Liberty Street. Present plans contemplate the establishment of branches in Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin and Vladivostok. When the Russian situation clears the new bank will be ready to establish itself in Russia and Siberia, or to affiliate itself with old or new Russian Banks. The company is prepared to increase its capital according to requirements.

Hongkong Gifts.

The L. and O. Express of July 31 states:—The Hongkong War Charities Committee has forwarded a further sum of \$200 4s. 3d., making, with the \$5,000 sent by the Hongkong St. George's Society, a total subscription of \$5,200 4s. 3d. for King George's Fund for Sailors. The Hongkong St. George's Society, per Mr. Murray Stewart, has sent a donation of \$1,500 to the Mon-tegrin Red Cross and Relief Fund.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association League will be held on Monday next to elect Clubs to the League, which were not represented at the last general meeting; also to make arrangements for the forthcoming season. Since the last meeting, the Manchester Regt., the Royal Engineers, and the South China Athletic have definitely decided to ask for election in the Senior League and the last-named Club has also decided, if elected, to enter a team in the 2nd Division.

This is good news for local sportsmen, as the League composed of the Hongkong Club, Royal Navy, Royal Artillery, R.E. Manchester Regt. and South China will provide some rare good sport for lovers of Soccer on every Saturday and many mid-week days during the season. The matches will need to start early in October, owing to the extra number of games this year. A Senior League composed of six teams is very near if not quite a record for Hongkong. The 2nd Division will still retain a South China team, and the play of both teams will be most closely followed by their big following.

It is hoped that a few local sportsmen will offer their services as referees this year, as there has always been some difficulty in retaining the services of efficient referees, from various causes, owing principally to duties taking them from the Colony. The names of candidates for these posts will be gladly accepted by the Referees' Board of the H. K. F. A. and can be forwarded to the League Secretary, Mr. F. W. Wright, or to the Hon. Secretary (pro. tem.) of the Referees' Board, Mr. F. W. Black. An examination for official referees of the H. K. F. A. will be announced shortly.

The coming season promises to be a particularly interesting one and a revival of the best class of football which has been seen in Hongkong in former years is expected.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Report by the American Consul.

In the course of a recent report, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, the United States Consul-General, points out that the war in Europe has been the chief factor in shaping the course of Hongkong's trade in 1917. The high exchange value of silver and the diminishing service of coastwise and overseas shipping, direct results of war, have had much influence upon foreign trade; but on the whole the year was not as bad one for Hongkong industries and commerce, shipbuilding and sugar refining, which are among the principal industries of the colony, did very well. The shipyards worked to their full capacity, the only limitation being the difficulty of securing materials for certain purposes. The volume of business was far below normal, not only because of the shortage of shipping and high freight rates, but also because of closed markets to Chinese produce in Europe and because of high prices for foreign goods everywhere. Political troubles in China, the reduced buying power of the people, due to a failure to sell their own products at an advanced price, and other elements combined to reduce the import trade. Nevertheless, most imports were made upon a rising market, and were therefore more than ordinarily profitable, while exports of some lines of goods needed more or less directly for war purposes, and therefore demanded at almost any price, continued in spite of every disadvantage. The chief feature of trade in 1917 was the predominance of American imports and exports. The closing of many European ports to Chinese products by the war and the strong demand for raw products in the United States made heavy exports to the latter in certain lines inevitable. The restricted credits both in Hongkong and in the interior of China and the loss of remittances emphasised the need of an adequate banking system for China. Until such a system is established, ordinary trade in this country can scarcely be carried on upon reasonable, safe, or satisfactory lines.

How much money is a pound of radium worth? The question is suggested by the fact that, after the recent death of Dr. James Douglas, the eminent engineer and mining expert, it was stated that he gave to the General Memorial Hospital, in New York city, three and three-fourths grammes of radium, to be used for medical purposes, and that this amount of radium was valued at about \$375,000. Now, if we reduce grammes to grains, troy, and remember that there are 5,760 grains troy in a pound, our computation would make a pound worth millions of dollars. We leave the exact amount to be figured out by our readers.—The Outlook

The War Office needs more dogs for the front, and gives us a list of the types desired, says the Daily Chronicle. The bulldog is not one of them. John Bull's pet pure-bred is a peaceful, lethargic beast. But the bull-terrier, not specifically named, is a fighter and a sticker. He is to be represented, but he must have mastiff blood, too, for war purposes. This type of hound was used by Sanderson, the Government elephant-keeper in India, as a "seizer," and it would seize anything, bear, leopard, tiger. Three such dogs, unaided, once captured a wild elephant for him.

A horse story from the front. The road to brigade headquarters, to which an officer was ordered immediately to report, was being ploughed by German shells. Mounted on a big one-eyed horse, the officer made a zig zag push for it, until, in the darkness, down into a shell-crater went horse and rider. The charger catwalked on the bank, missed its rider, who lay on the blind side, and set out for its base. It galloped miles across country, crossed two wide, deep streams, and arrived safely. "He got there without a scratch, but he caused me to be posted missing," says the rider in question.

One wonders what has become of all the jewels of antiquity. There must have been enormous numbers in the possession of the Roman aristocrats, for example. In fact, there was never a time in human history when jewels were not being amassed, and the output of precious stones must have been nearly continuous. Where are they all now? Doubtless some of the ancient jewels are still being worn, but there must be a large number unaccounted for. For instance, where is the diamond necklace that brought scandal upon Marie Antoinette? Maybe its whereabouts is known to those who have made a study of such things, but there must be scores of other historic gems that have disappeared. One wonders if they have found their way to India.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Not much information about the property of the Tsar can be gleaned from an examination of the Journal of Financial Statistics which the Russian Government issued every year. The reason is that national and imperial revenues and expenses often overlapped, according to the monarch or to certain circumstances of State to which he was pleased to submit. All we can clearly ascertain is that he received annually rubles amounting to many millions of pounds. This huge personal income was mainly derived from landed property covering more than a million square miles, house property in several cities, and mines in the Ural and Siberia. But we must remember that in Russia many expenses defrayed in other countries by taxation were paid out of the private purse of the Autocrat. The numerous palaces with their personnel, including whole regiments of guards, were maintained by the Emperor alone. All royal journeys were conducted entirely at his own cost. Then the political-economic system of Russia took small account of social work or education. Hospitals, schools, and colleges were established and maintained by the Tsar himself.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL SCANDAL.

Proceedings in Court.

The Shanghai Baseball Scandal took another turn last week when in the Mixed Court, Mr. N. O. Home made an interesting application. Mr. Byrne (British Assessor) and Magistrate Tang were on the bench.

Mr. Home said that his application was an ex-parte one, under rule 9 of the Court rules, for an interim injunction to restrain Mr. Eugene Chen and the proprietors of the Shanghai Gazette from publishing any matter bearing upon the so-called Baseball Scandal. On Saturday, counsel added, he wrote the following letter to Mr. Eugene Chen on behalf of Mr. Judah Ezra:

7 September, 1918.
Dear Sir,—I am instructed by Mr. Victor Gensburger to write to you with reference to the persistent series of outrageous libels upon him that have been appearing of late in the columns of the Shanghai Gazette and to demand (1) An immediate and fully adequate apology to be published not only in the Shanghai Gazette but also in other local and Far Eastern papers.

(2) The payment to the British Red Cross of a substantial sum of money as some small token of reparation for your wrongdoing. Failing immediate compliance with the above demands legal proceedings will be instituted against you for libel.

Your faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C. HOME.
Eugene Chen, Esq.,
Editor of the Shanghai Gazette,
Shanghai.

Mr. Home added that he wrote letters in precisely the same words on behalf of Mr. Fred Elias and Mr. Victor Gensburger—also three similar letters addressed to the proprietors of the Shanghai Gazette. This morning he received the following reply dated the 8th, from Mr. Eugene Chen:—

Shanghai,
8th September, 1918.

Dear Sir,—At tea-time to-day I received the three identical letters addressed to me by you on behalf of Messrs. Judah Ezra, Fred Elias and V. Gensburger in connection with the "Baseball Scandal." As these letters are addressed to me as "Editor of the Shanghai Gazette," I take it that you desire the same to reach the person who fills and has filled that responsible position for some little time past. I have therefore banded your communications to Mr. Gordius Nielsen, the sole Proprietor and responsible Editor of the Shanghai Gazette, who will in due course reply in this double capacity.

Yours faithfully,
EUGENE CHEN.
N. C. Home, Esq.,
21, Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

Also this morning counsel said he received the following letter, dated the 8th, from Mr. Gordius Nielsen:—

9th September, 1918.

Dear Mr. Home,
As Proprietor of the Shanghai Gazette I have received three letters, couched in exactly the same language, from you on behalf of the Notorious Trio whose cognomens are too well known to be specifically named here.

I have also received from Mr. Eugene Chen three similar letters erroneously addressed to him as "Editor of the Shanghai Gazette" with the request that I should inform you that he is not now the Editor of that paper. As I am the sole Proprietor and Editor of the Shanghai Gazette I have filed all six letters as if they were really addressed to me, so that I may not cause you unnecessary trouble.

I shall reserve my reply to Messrs. Ezra, Elias and Gensburger for this evening's Gazette, which I trust they will find satisfactory; and this course will also make any further communication between us on the subject unnecessary.

Trusting to meet you on the field of battle and hoping there to have an opportunity of breaking a lance with such a distinguished opponent,

I remain, dear Mr. Home,
Yours truly,
GORDIUS NIELSEN.

GERMAN DYES.

A Prosecution Which Failed.

Tam Yan was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of three tins of German-made dyes. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted, and Mr. P. X. d'Almada appeared for the defence. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

A Chinese detective deposed that, acting under the instructions of Inspector O'Sullivan, he went to 144, Des Voeux Road Central. He saw Wong Yee and Too Chan and he saw the three tins of dyes. He questioned the men as to the origin of these goods, and he was taken to a shop in Queen's Road Central. He asked the master of the shop where he got the tins of dyes from, and he replied that he got from his friend. The detective asked him to take him to his friend and they went to 5, Tung Street. He questioned the defendant, who lived there, and asked him where he got them from. The defendant replied that he bought the dyes from a marine dealer.

Kong Ting Sing said he was a salesman in the Wing Fat Cheong shop at Queen's Road. He bought the dyes from the defendant. He paid \$4.50 for each tin. His shop did not deal in second-hand goods, but he bought the dyes for his own purpose to dye white cloth.

In reply to questions put by Mr. d'Almada, witness said he had known the defendant for ten years. The defendant used to buy things from him and pay cash.

Mr. d'Almada said that his client was entitled to be discharged. At the time the charge was made the defendant had nothing in his possession. The dyes were in the possession of the last witness, he having purchased them. The dyes were not in the defendant's possession when the Police got in.

His Worship dealt with the law on the point and discharged the defendant.

On receiving those letters, Mr. Home said he telephoned to the Consul-General for Denmark asking if the Shanghai Gazette was registered as a Danish newspaper. He replied that it was not and that he had no knowledge of the Shanghai Gazette.

The position then was this: the paper was not recognised by the Danish Consulate and not recognised apparently by any foreign Consulate. For a considerable time it had been publishing articles defamatory to counsel's clients, and it proposed to publish an article to day and to go on with it. Mr. Nielsen's letter clearly showed the present intention, and the present application was to restrain those associated in the production of the paper, so far as they were amenable to the jurisdiction of that court, from continuing such publication as long as the interim injunction was in force.

Mr. Home added that his clients were about to commence legal proceedings against the Shanghai Gazette, and once the proceedings were started, anything published would be contempt of court—but in the meantime an endeavour was being made to "slip in" articles of this nature.

In answer to the court, Mr. Home said he understood Mr. Eugene Chen was Chinese and amenable to that Court's jurisdiction. Counsel was instructed that Mr. Chen was the editor of the paper or part proprietor, until quite recently. A large number of the articles were published while he was editor.

Counsel added that his clients were prepared to put up any security required by the court. The Assessor said the court was not prepared to grant the application unless it had proof that the newspaper was not owned by a Danish subject.

Mr. Home then applied to be allowed to file a petition against Mr. Eugene Chen. He produced copies thereof and asked for immediate service, counsel's idea being that the action having been commenced it would be contempt of court to comment on it.

The Court ordered that a summons should be issued, but made no order in response to Mr. Home's application for security.

THE PRIZE COURT.

Cases of Interest to Hongkong.

In the Prize Court the President, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, recently dealt with a large number of cases of enemy goods. Amongst the cases were the following:—Three chests of tea transhipped from the German ship Olyst to the Prometheus, the tea being shipped on the Olyst at Yokohama for Hamburg. The German ship took refuge in Padang in August, 1914, and the tea was transhipped to the Prometheus and brought to London. Forty cases of straw braid and quantity of squared logs ex Nellore, seized at London. The braid was consigned by the Chinese Exporting Company from Yokohama to Hamburg, and the logs were going to Antwerp for the firm of Helles & Co., who were a firm carrying on business in Hamburg as exporters and importers trading with Japan. The Chinese Exporting Company was also commercially domiciled in enemy territory in China. A quantity of soapstone ornaments, six and nine cases, shipped by a Chinese firm to Hamburg, on board the Aways. When this vessel reached Malta she was detained, and the cases transhipped into the Nagoya and the Sicilia, and brought to London. Various parcels of goods, including brushes, vegetable wax, hides, mats, teapots, and tea shipped on the Hitachi Maru, to London en route for Hamburg. The goods had been sold, and realised £4,187. They were the property originally of the Japanese Export Company, a German firm registered in Hamburg. From the Hirano Maru 253 bundles of tin scrap from a branch in Japan of the enemy firm, Winkler and Co. The goods had been sold for \$15 3s. 6d. Six cases of human hair, 188 and 104 boxes of tin scraps, and one case of shell buttons on the Miyazaki Maru, reported at London from Hongkong. The goods came from Ludwig Voigt and Co., of Hongkong. Evidence showed they were a firm carrying on business at Hamburg as export merchants. They had branches in the East prior to the war. The tin scrap was consigned to Winkler and Co., at Antwerp. The shell buttons were shipped at Kobe for Hamburg; the consignors being the Kaishara Produce Company, at Kobe. From the Persia there was a consignment of 51 cases of human hair, shipped at Hongkong on the Himalaya and transhipped at Bombay to the Persia, in 1914. The goods remained in warehouse at London until January 11, 1918, when they were seized and had been sold for £778 10s. 7d. In each case his Lordship condemned the goods as lawful prize.

NO APPETITE THIS WEATHER?

Then you need the aid of



the little laxatives which accelerate digestion, gently stimulate the liver, dispel constiveness, Biliousness, sick headaches.

Of all chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

THE Offices and Stations of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, being the date of the Autumn Holiday.

T. D. MOOREHEAD,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SHIRTS
"ARROW"
COLLARS

HONGKONG THEATRE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing WEDNESDAY 18th September, at 9.15 P.M.
LAUGH! LAUGH! LAUGH!!!

GRAND MUTUAL-CHAPLIN PROGRAMME.
SEE CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN
"THE IMMIGRANT" in 2 Parts
"EASY STREET" in 2 Parts
"BEHIND THE SCENES" in 2 Parts

Remember Charlie Chaplin is drawing a million dollars a year to make you laugh. Owing to the high price we are paying for the films the price for admission will be slightly increased viz:
Dress Circle \$1.00 First Class 50 Cents.
Army and Navy First Class 25 Cents.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for BEGINNERS will commence on MONDAY 23rd, September 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of school, fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "ANYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 19th September, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd September, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 24th September, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th September, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1918.

CHEER UP! ADVERTISE

Don't make bad worse
by dropping out of sight.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "EURYLOCHUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1918.

Sleep in Comfort.

You'll never have your slumbers disturbed by uncomfortable pyjamas if you choose our full cut and roomy Sleeping Suits.

We have now a large and varied stock in light weight Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Zephyr "Aertex" Cellular etc., at prices ranging from \$2.25 per Suit.



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A CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 1346

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COLUMBIA RECORDS.

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GIVE MORE FAMOUS
ARTISTES, AND MORE
PERFECT RECORDING
THAN ANY RECORDS
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16, DES VOEUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

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OF

HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT
ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.



TRADE MARK.
THE DOGS HEAD BRAND
OF
ALE & STOUT.

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AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY

AND PURITY.

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Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS.

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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

PACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.
*Key West	30th Nov.	Empress of Japan	—
Monteagle	11th Dec.	*Key West	—

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Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

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P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Phone 42.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Oct. 9th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Nov. 6th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, cases, literature, schedules etc., apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kilano Maru T. 15,930 *Shidzuka Maru T. 12,530 *Aki Maru T. 12,300 *Tango Maru T. 13,760	WED., 18th Sept., at 11 a.m. MON., 14th Oct., at 11 a.m. SAT., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Hwah-wu T. 8,500	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.	
MELBOURNE		
NEW YORK		
BOMBAY		
CALCUTTA		

[Omitting Shanghai & for Moji] *Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA S.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, KAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.
Operating by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sava Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.
Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Kashima Maru THURS., 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
*Katori Maru SUN., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.

[Omitting Manila Eastbound.]

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SHIMO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
ARYO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	28th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

October 21st November 18th

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	19th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	21st Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIEN-TSIN	Kueichow	23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-room. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Sept. 17, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijpanas	Java	in port	21st Sept.	Saigon
Nias	San F'co, Jap.	18th Sept.	25th Sept.	Java
Timanook	Chingwantao	30th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java
Tjilwong	Kobe & Moji	25th Sept.	27th Oct.	Macassar
Tjikini	Amoy	25th Sept.	29th Oct.	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephones No. 1574.

York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... | A. E. Hodgkins ... | TUES., 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 20th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taisang	Sun., 22nd Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 24th Sept. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 25th Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 27th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but it presents a monthly service maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIN" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERNWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Lufow when convenient.
BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having space for passengers.
Canton line.—Sailings from Hongkong for Canton, Swatow, Lufow, Tamsui and Lohai Dats.
TIEN-TSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wafaiwei and Cielou.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Swedish Mercantile Marine.

The changes which the war has effected in the Swedish Mercantile Marine are shown by the fact that there is now not a single steamship registered at Malmö, which before the war was an important shipping centre in Southern Sweden, with a large trade in the export of matches and bacon. It was the port of registry for 27 steamers, but gradually these have all vanished, either falling victims to the German submarines or being sold. Helsingborg, too, has seen a great reduction in its mercantile fleet, which before the war stood third on the list of Swedish ports. The shipowners of the town possessed before the outbreak of war a total of 106 steamers between them, and shipping activity brought a stream of wealth to the port. But when the price of tonnage went up by leaps and bounds, the Helsingborg owners succumbed to temptation and began to sell, with the result that there are now barely 30 steamers registered there. A record in this connection was achieved by the Aktiebolaget Record, of Helsingborg, which transferred the whole of its shares to a Norwegian shipping concern at the price of 1,300 per cent.

Mercantile Shipbuilding.

Port Glasgow's eight big shipyards are doing valuable work in the production of merchant shipping. Messrs. Russell and Co. recently completed for the Brocklebank Line, of Liverpool, a large steamer of over 16,000 tons capacity named Malancha. Not long ago they launched a sister ship, the Macharda, which is now being engaged in Glasgow by Messrs. D. Rowan and Co. She is 518ft. long, 63ft. 7in. broad, and 35ft. 4in. deep, and has a gross tonnage of 10,572 tons. She will be able to carry nearly 17,000 tons of foodstuffs. A simple calculation shows that on every voyage she will bring enough food to give almost 1 lb. to every man, woman, and child in this country. The importance of expediting the output of such vessels is too obvious to need insisting upon. Messrs. Harland and Wolff will probably soon break their own record of 30 weeks for completing an 8,000 ton oil carrier. On Monday last the plating was completed of a sister ship which was fully framed on 8th April. Compared with the nine weeks taken for this part of this oil carrier's construction, the sister vessels preceding her had taken 10 weeks and a day, 12 weeks, and 16 weeks respectively. The "shell" squad which have performed this admirable piece of work have, during the six years that Messrs. Harland and Wolff have owned the yard, fitted considerably over 15,000 shell plates, an average of 51 per week over the six years. The merit of this record will be the better realised when it is added that all the vessels were big ones.

New Repairing Yard.

A new shipbuilding yard has lately been established in Copenhagen says the Morges HandelsogSjofartstidende, "under the name of Nordhavns Verftet, which will devote itself chiefly to the repair of steel and wooden ships, as well as engines and motors. The new yard will take over the existing business of Nielsen and Petersen, who have leased for a period of ten years a portion of the site formerly occupied by the Kjobenhavns Fyrtok and Skibsværft. Accommodation is thus provided for ships and workshops, and the new company has ordered machinery partly in Denmark and partly in Sweden to the value of about 30,000 kroner. The capital of the new concern is provisionally 100,000kr., of which 65,000kr. has already been provided, while a balance of 35,000 kroner will be offered for public subscription, and operations will be started as soon as the whole of the capital has been taken up. Later on it is proposed to build a floating dock, for which purpose further capital to the extent of 100,000kr. will be required, making the company's total capital 200,000kr. As to this, however, no definite decision has yet been taken. On the other hand, it has been arranged that the concrete ships built at the Naestved Works will be towed to Copenhagen, where the new company will store their engines and power equipment.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

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American Business a Specialty.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Allies and the Old Supply.
Much criticism of the handling of the oil situation in the United States by the authorities continues. Recently there was an article in the *Boston News Bureau* by Mr. C. W. Barron, pointing out that the effect of the recent enormous programmes for ships, submarines, destroyers, and aeroplanes was likely to be wasteful unless a sufficient supply of oil supply were assured. He calculates that there are in the United States about 200,000 wells, producing at the rate of 300,000,000 barrels per annum, and that the requirements in consequence of the programmes in hand would rise shortly to 425,000,000 barrels per annum. Owing to the uncertainties created by the action of different departments, especially those of War, the Navy, and the Interior, it is stated that capitalists are unwilling to make the necessary investments required to produce the additional supplies indicated.

Siemens Bros. & Co.

At the annual meeting of this company, held on June 15, Mr. G. Mure Bieleke said that during 1917 the past policy of concentrating upon the execution of Government orders had been adhered to, and the turnover exceeded that of 1916 by about one-third. In new departments automatic telephony had been given prominence, and all technical difficulties had been surmounted. The company was now installing both large exchanges for public service and smaller private exchanges. The profit of £208,524 showed substantial increase. An interim dividend of 10 per cent had been paid, but no final distribution could be considered until excess profits duty had been adjusted. The German shareholdings in the company were sold in December 1917 by the Public Trustee, and the company had issued to the Public Trustee £1,330,000 of 4½ per cent debentures, in settlement of the loan cash capital supplied by the former German shareholdings.

Piece-Goods Trade in China.

"The piece goods market in China, dominated as it is by the United Kingdom and Japan, will," says the *Board of Trade Journal*, "if present promises are fulfilled, afford much scope for greater activity after the war. The war, with its consequent restriction on tonnage and the difficulties which it may cause to spring up in certain branches of the trade, is not only having its effect upon the United Kingdom's trade with China, but, strange though it may seem—especially in view of the favourable geographical position in which China's near neighbour is placed—upon Japan's also. Japan, interested chiefly in greys, has been importing piece goods into China in fairly large quantities; but, allowing for the lack of tonnage from the United Kingdom, the difference between imports of Japanese and British piece goods is not of such great magnitude and the hope may be entertained that a diminution of the difference will be speedily effected when normal conditions again prevail. It is to the fancy goods, however, and particularly to poplins, that Japan has been devoting more attention during the past year. Items in the Christmas daily returns, occupying a prominent place in British imports, were blank as far as Japan was concerned in the earlier part of 1917, but from small quantities Japanese imports have steadily risen until now they represent a substantial though not formidable total in the daily figures."

American Telephone.
On Wednesday of this week, the day the Government took over all of the country's telephone and telegraph wires, American Telephone & Telegraph sold at 9½, says the *New York Evening Post* of August 3. That price compares with last week's low record for the year of 9¼. Early this year American Telephone & Telegraph shares were selling at 108½. The high price for last year was 128½. As soon as the Government took over the railroads on December 28, last, it became apparent that if the

FRANCE AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Burdens Entailed by the Growth of U. S. Army Abroad.

By a curious turn of circumstances, the rapid growth of the American army in France is attended by financial responsibilities for that country which may largely offset the advantage of the credits granted in America to the French Government. The matter is thus explained by a writer in the *Paris Journal des Debats*:—"The English and American Governments have placed at our disposal, in pounds sterling and in dollars, the amounts which we need to pay for our purchases in England and America. On our side, the French Government furnishes, in France, to its allies the same necessary to pay and maintain their troops in France. We cannot be far away from the point where the expenses of the American army in France will (if it exactly) the payments we have to make to the United States."

"Instead of paying its expenses in America by means of dollars, repayable in a longer or shorter period after the war, the French Government pays the equivalent of these expenses in France, in cash. One can get an idea of these disbursements by recalling that the lowest-paid American soldier gets no less than a dollar (5 francs 70 centimes) a day."

Imperial War Museum.

The Imperial War Museum, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1, desire to receive for permanent preservation photographs and biographical material of all officers and men who have lost their lives during the war, also letters, sketches, poems and documents from any of the war areas.

war continued similar action might be taken regarding the telegraph and telephone companies. In fact, in his annual report for the calendar year 1917, issued the middle of this March, President Vail devoted much space to the subject, handling it from several different angles. In his conclusion he says: "The financial influence and credit of the Government and its immunity from direct control, and the lack of dependence of the Government employee upon his employment, are inseparable, inherent, and preponderant factors in Government operation. Therefore the desirable factors of economic and efficient operation are wanting. Whatever can be done by the Government through direct operation can be done more certainly through control and regulation of private operation, thus combining the potency of the sovereign with the initiative and interest of the subject." The foregoing was written early in the year, and published the middle of March, or when predictions were being made on all sides that the Government experiment with the railroads would prove highly successful. To-day or four months later, one unforeseen disturbing factor is beginning to appear—labour. Director-General McAdoo with all the cards in his hands, fails to make good, the blame can be placed on the attitude of labour. Only a few days ago the chairman of four train service brotherhoods in an open letter to Pennsylvania Railroad employees, declared: "The long list of delinquencies shows a seriously demoralising tendency," adding, "Failure to promptly respond for duty when called, and quitting the service of the company without due and timely notice are among the worst forms of industrial sloth." Beyond doubt the question of whether or not Government operation of the railroads and the telegraph and telephone lines will continue after peace has been declared will depend largely on the attitude of labour. In the meantime as to the position of American Telephone & Telegraph Company sharehold-ers, President Vail said this week: "I am satisfied that the Government intends to do the utmost to maintain the service, conserve the property for the owner, and to pay just compensation in a full sense."

THE STEEL HELMET.

By Captain H.B.C. Pollard.

The steel helmet, now used by all European armies, was first introduced during the present war by the French. It was adopted because, until that time, two thirds of the casualties from shell fire were due to wounds in the head or neck. Generally speaking soldiers in the trenches are protected from direct fire, and can only be reached by shells bursting above them, discharging shrapnel bullets and steel fragments downwards. Thus the steel helmet acts as a kind of umbrella, and is stout enough to stop bullets travelling with a velocity of 600 feet per second. It cannot be made thick enough to withstand a rifle bullet, which moves at about 1700 feet per second and requires almost a quarter of an inch of armour steel to stop it, without becoming much too heavy to wear. The protective value of the helmet lies in a great measure in its power of deflecting projectiles; and it is this particular quality that is responsible for the shape of the British helmet. Though inartistic, it is nearly twenty per cent better than the German imitation.

In order to evolve the best possible model, all ancient and modern helmets were reviewed, and the present type (which corresponds to the salade of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) was finally selected. An analysis of old armour shows very clearly that the ancient armoured paid great attention to the correct curve, so that arrows or musket balls should glance off rather than penetrate. The additions of late armour, such as the peak that projects over the face, the cheek protectors, and the hanging lobster tail neck guards, were simply designed as protection against sword cuts and were lighter and less carefully made than the body of the steel casque itself. This was by no means a device of European armourers only for the examination of Japanese enise shows extremely stout helmets and cuirasses and a corresponding lightening of the plates and guards where no deflecting curve could be introduced and no object served by attempting to make the parts missile-proof as well as sword proof. Since the introduction of the first form of British steel anti-shrapnel helmet a new steel has been produced which has made the helmet both lighter and tougher. The present steel is so hard that it is almost impossible to make a punch mark upon it when the metal is cold, yet despite this extraordinary hardness and wonderful tensile strength it is very seldom that a helmet shows flaws and has to be rejected. Every batch of helmets as they come from the makers is most carefully proved and tested.

The interior fitting or band, which lies between the helmet and the head of the wearer, has also been improved; and it is so designed that it is light and cool to wear, being made of aseptic materials that cannot poison a wound. The design of the helmet lining is such that the effect of any heavy blow falling upon the casque is distributed over the skull rather than concentrated upon the points of support, and there is no danger of concussion of the brain arising from the blow.

The actual saving of life due to the use of steel helmet can never be accurately computed but there is no doubt that it has decreased fatal injuries from head wounds by at least two thirds. The soldiers themselves appreciate the value of the helmet, and it is now regarded as essential as the respirator which protects them from poison gas. Whether the future will see an efficient light cuirass or body armour adopted by any army is a natural question arising from out of the undoubted success of the steel casque. At present it is not likely that any body armour will be adopted, as it would have to be a great deal stouter than the helmet in order to give protection from rifle bullets and machine gun fire. China it would be too heavy for foot soldiers' use, and it would be immediately countered by the wholesale adoption of steel armour piercing bullets. So for the present the steel helmet is enough.

THE LEVY ON CAPITAL.

Perils of Finance.

When peace comes the mountain of national indebtedness will weigh so heavily upon politics and the practical problems of reconstruction that the proposal to reduce it without delay by a levy on capital is bound to receive serious attention. It is wrong to approach it as an item in a Socialistic campaign against the capitalist class, or as an attack on war-profiters, though no doubt these motives give it popularity in certain quarters. It ought to be discussed first and above all as a business proposition. The burden of paying the interest and principal of the War Loans must in any case fall mainly on the well-to-do classes, who alone have the wherewithal to pay. Would they rather drag over the payment for a long term of years or make an early effort to get rid of a large part of the burden by a special contribution out of their capital resources? It is not a mere case of capital levy versus income tax, as is sometimes suggested. A high income tax after the war is inevitable, for the higher general level of prices and salaries, to say nothing of the increased expenditure on educational and other social policies, will require a much larger normal revenue than before the war. It is a question of loading this high income tax with so oppressive a burden of work by repudiating all pledges of social-economic reform that require public money.

I doubt whether most politicians and business men even yet realise the perils of the financial situation, which are growing graver with each fresh month of war, and the certainty that very drastic measures will be required to ward off a financial collapse in this and other Allied countries only less complete than that of Austria and Germany. These considerations, set forth in cold, clear, exact argument, with statistical evidence, form the staple of a little book by Mr. Fethick Lawrence (Allen and Unwin), which is the best statement yet made of the case for "The Levy on Capital." Upon a most favourable estimate, were the war to end now, the post-war Budget, without a capital levy, would have to double the death duties and raise the income tax to 7s. 6d. with proportionate increases of super tax, etc., in order to avoid a deficit. This computation carries no provision for reconstruction policy, and every fresh month of war adds at least another penny to the income tax. I think that most readers of Mr. Lawrence's argument for combining a capital levy with the income tax will find it irrefutable, and will approve in general his scheme of assessment and of graduation. He meets *certainly* the various objections against a proposal misdescribed as "confiscatory," "unjustly discriminatory," "repudiatory," "impracticable," "thrift-deterrent," and "driving

capital abroad." His answer to the charge that a levy would discourage future saving is particularly cogent.

This objection would have some weight if it were proposed to institute a levy on capital as a recurrent engine of taxation; it does not apply to the actual proposal, which is to impose it once and for all for the specific purpose of reducing the debt. On the contrary, there will be more inducement to save after the levy, because the debt being lower, the rate of taxation on unearned incomes will not need to be so high.

Discussing the effect of the levy upon seven typical persons, from the workman with a £100 war certificate to the millionaire, he shows that even the business man of moderately large capital and the professional man with substantial savings would be better off under a mixed income tax and a levy than under the income tax alone. Only persons of large "independent" means and business millionaires will pay more under the mixed system. And so they ought, for large deductions from great wealth are small injuries compared with an even moderate taxation of the small, precarious incomes of the mass of head and brain workers. The continuation of such taxation is unavoidable, but for the purposes of this huge emergency it should be mitigated by a substantial application of the other principle.—J. A. H. in the *Manchester Guardian*.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	3/8 3/16
30 d/a	3/8 5/16
60 d/a	3/8 7/16
4 m/s	3/8 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	158
T/T Japan	160 3/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	87 1/2
co & New York	182
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Hongkong	4.90
Demand, Paris	4.90 1/2
BUYING.	
4 m/s L/C	3/9 3/4
4 m/s D/P	3/9 3/4
6 m/s L/C	3/9 3/4
30 d/a Sydney & Melbourne	3/9 3/4
30 d/a San Francisco & New York	88 3/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s Francs	5.07 1/2
6 m/s Francs	5.12 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	87 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	176
Demand, Singapore	158
On Haiphong	12 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	42
Sovereign	5.40 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
" 10 "	"
" 5 "	8 1/2 prem.
Canton "	4 1/2 dis.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3½ per annum.

For 6 Months 4½ per annum.

For 12 Months 4½ per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.
Paid up 22,500,000.
(14 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A.J. Fournelle.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING

SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN
HONGKONG

SAIGON
HAIPHONG
YUNNANFOU

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUETTE JOURNAL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building,
5, Collyer Quay, Tel. 2440.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, Queen's Road, Central Hongkong.

General Banking Business transacted.

Current Deposit and Savings Bank accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

KWONG MAN PAT,
Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

2.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

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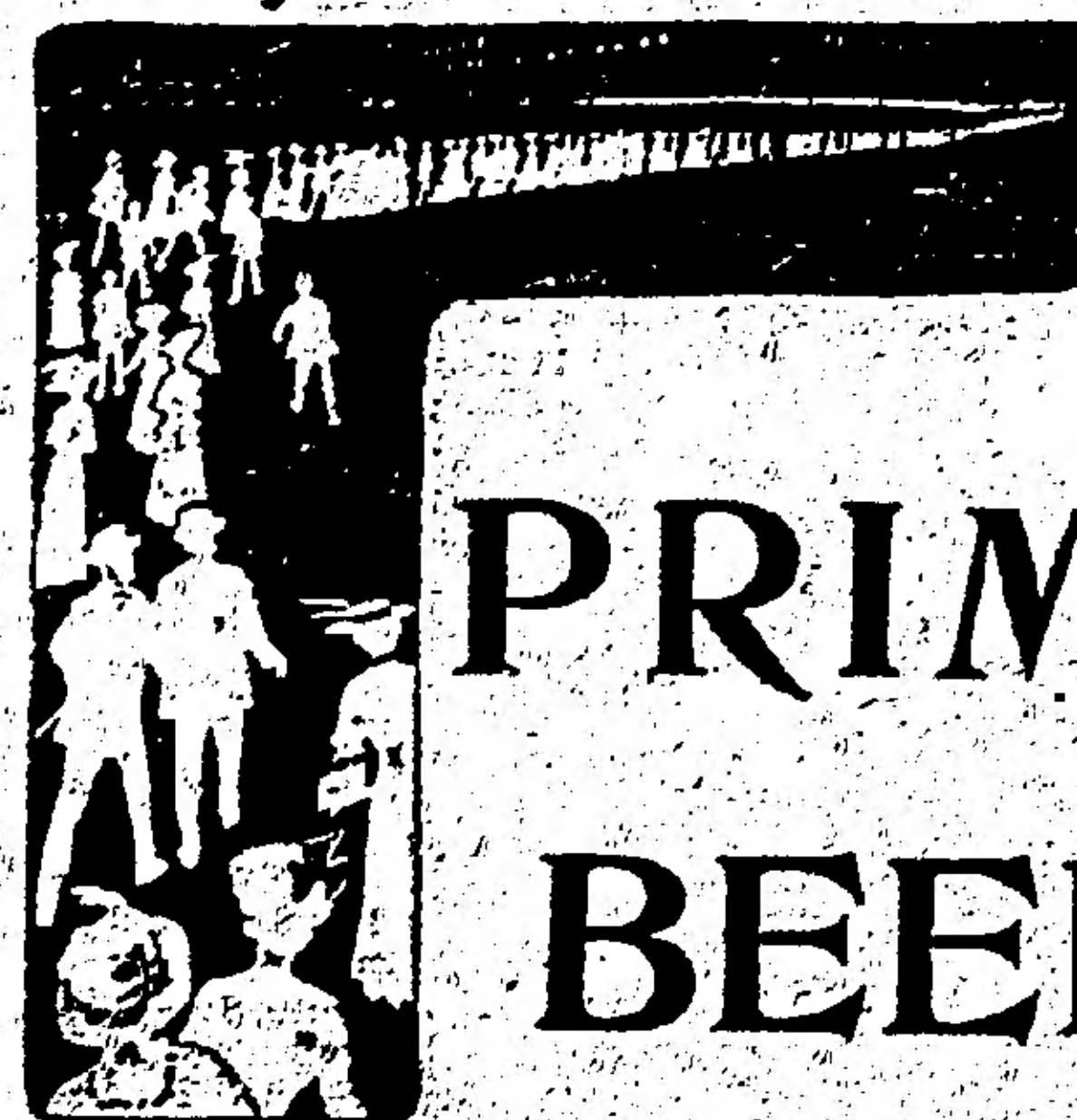
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VISITING

THE HOME OF



STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling—£1,500,000 at 2½

Silver—\$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Wong, Mr. P. H. (Chairman)

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Wong, Mr. P

BARRIBAL GIRL OIL PAINTINGS FREE.



For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl paintings reproduced in Oils, Stretched on Canvas and Mounted on a Wooden frame.

British-American Tobacco Co.,
Limited.
AGENTS FOR
Westminster Tobacco Co.,
Limited.
LONDON.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE
STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with
Western Lighthouse is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

No official letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type
samples of unmanufactured tobacco not
exceeding 5 oz. in gross weight, and on
samples of spirits (except perfumed
spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross
weight imported into the United King-
dom by post has now been increased to
15/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and no person designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, Tokyo, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the
addresses of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 20 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, advises that "The
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Amul Khamb, Amara,
Bagdad, Bussra, Bussra City, Fao, Kut,
Nasiriyah, Qadisiyah, Salalah-Shaykh
and Zohair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that parcels, newspapers and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressee and
not for sale, cannot be sent to those
offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Moham-
meh in the Persian Gulf, and that such
articles received at the latter place
will be liable to confiscation."

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the times given below
unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Philippine Islands and Formosa via Keelung
—19th Sept. Registration 8.45
a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Port
Moresby via Batavia—19th
Sept. 10 a.m.

Japan via Moji—19th Sept. 2 p.m.

Quinhon and Tientsin—19th Sept. 2 p.m.

Trinidad, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden,
Kurrum, Europe via Suez—
19th Sept. Registration 1.45
p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on
Thursday 19th Sept. at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—19th Sept.
3 p.m.
Batavia—19th Sept. 3 p.m.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Pro-
visions of the new Articles
of Association of the Company,
the Board of Directors have this
day declared an Interim Divi-
dend for the First Half Year
ended 30th June, 1918 of THREE
DOLLARS (\$3) per share.

Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the
Company's Office on and after
the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 16th to 23rd instant
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

September 16th, 17th & 18th.

9.15 p.m. PERFORMANCE

"MORANGO"

Quick-change Artist & Speciality Dancer.

"AMBITION"

Featuring Ruth Roland
of "RED CIRCLE" Fame.

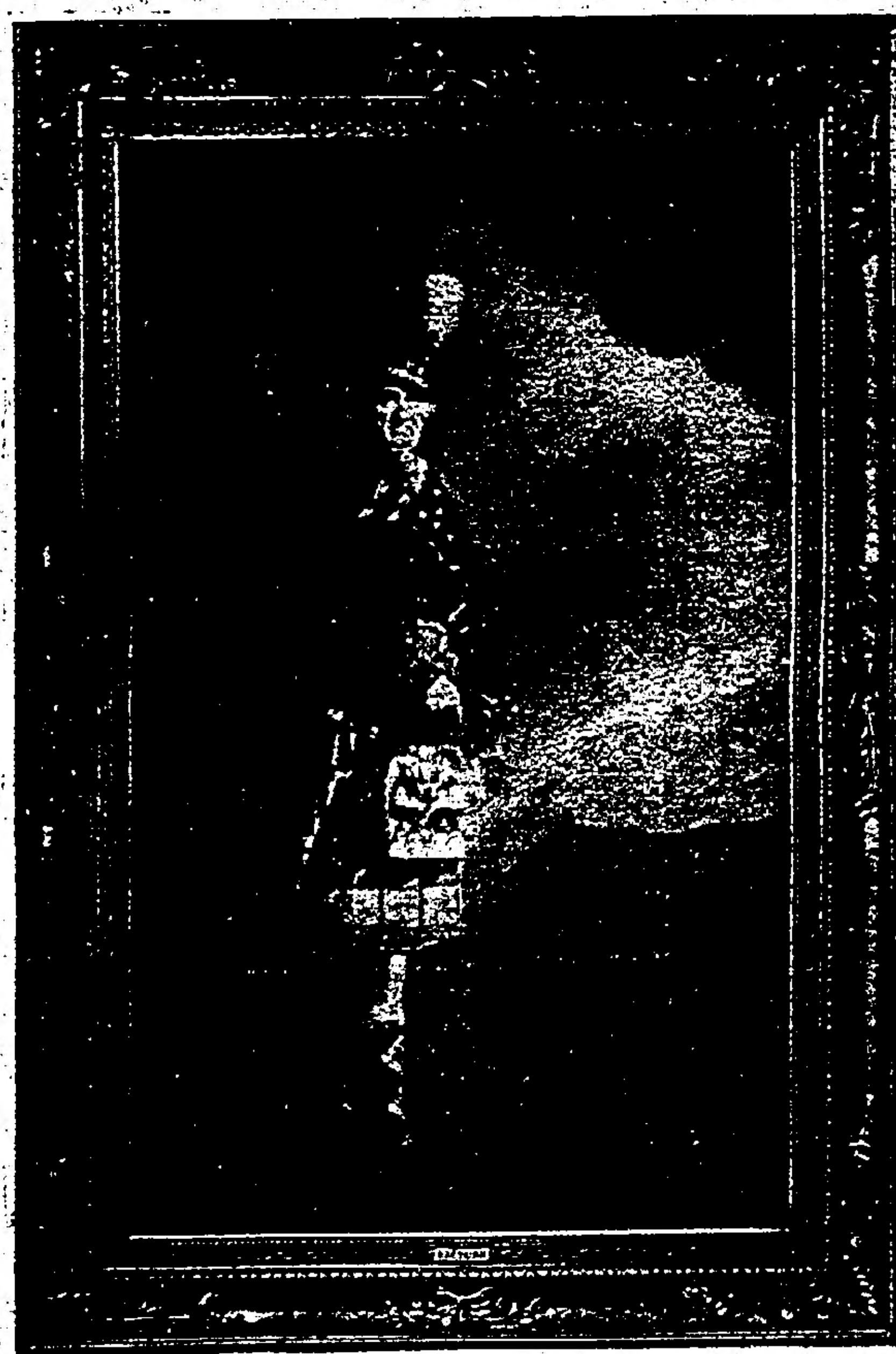
Selected Comics.

DEWAR'S WHISKY

Imperial Institute

AND

Extra Special



THE MACNAB

By J. H. Macnab, Esq.

THE ORIGINAL PICTURE THE PROPERTY OF JOHN DEWAR & SONS LTD.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 616.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION

SPORTING GUNS.
The Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction,

on
THURSDAY,

the 19th Sept., 1918, commencing
at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms,
Doddell Street.

- 2 12-bore Midland Gun Co's
Double Barrel Hammerless
Guns (with leather case.)
- 2 16-bore Midland Gun Co's
Double Barrel Hammerless
Guns (with leather case.)
- 2 20-bore Midland Gun Co's
Double Barrel Hammerless
Guns (with leather case.)
- 12 12-bore Stevens Double
Barrel Hammerless Guns.
- 9 16-bore Stevens Double
Barrel Hammerless Guns.
- 1 12-bore Parkers' Double
Barrel Hammerless Gun.
- 1 Green? 310 Rifle suitable
for game or target, fitted
with peep and verrier sights.

N.B.—With two exceptions the
above are brand new.

On view now.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918, commen-
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

Cylinders 20" 32½" 53"
Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 18" x 10"

together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam
winches, cables and anchors, etc.
N.B. The above have been
salvaged from the s.s. Hongkong
and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and
permit to view—Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FOR SALE.—Lease of land
with the buildings thereon;
now known as the Officers' Mess
of the Coolie Depot. Large
Dining Room. Kitchen. Servants
Quarters, eight small bedrooms
and four large bedrooms in
Annex, all with Bathrooms.
Verandah whole length. Faces
South over best view in Harbour.
Excellent Bathing Beach. Suit-
able for small Summer Hotel,
Private Family or Syndicate.
Optional lease to November,
1927, providing for demolition or
sale of buildings by lessee.
Ground Rent \$14.00 per annum.
Tender will be received by
War Office Representative, 1,
Wooming Road, Tientsin.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 288 & 122.

MASSAGE HALL.

4 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(DUNDRELL STREET)
MR. T. TAKAYE
MRS. MORITA
CERTIFIED/MASSAGEUR

Hours: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Open 7 days a week)

FRIDAY, 20th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
—20th Sept. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—2nd Sept. 2 p.m.

Saigon—20th Sept. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 21st September.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai & N.
China—21st Sept. Registration
9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Saigon—21st Sept. 10 a.m.

Japan via Fukuoka, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central & South
America & Europe via Victoria,
P.O.—21st Sept. Regis-
tration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30
a.m.

Shanghai and North China—21st Sept.
3 p.m.

Swatow—21st Sept. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 22nd September.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung
—22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 23rd September.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Keelung,
United States, Central & South
America & Europe via Victoria,
P.O.—23rd Sept. Regis-
tration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—23rd Sept. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—24th Sept.
3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—24th Sept.
3 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior
Local Examinations

NOTICE is hereby given that
these examinations will
commence on MONDAY, Decem-
ber, 9th 1918.

Arrangements will be made to
hold the examination at any
town where a sufficient number
of candidates offer themselves.
Candidates who wish to be
examined at any other place than
Hongkong or Shanghai must
apply to the Registrar on or
before October 2nd 1918.

Forms of entry and all parti-
culars can be obtained on ap-
plication to the REGISTRAR, The
University, Hongkong.
The entry form duly filled in,
must reach the Registrar, to-
gether with the fee (Ten dollars,
Hongkong Currency) on or before
October 9th, 1918.

The examinations will be con-
ducted according to the "Regu-
lations for the Senior and Junior
Local Examinations" and for the
Matriculation Examination 1918.
UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG
Hongkong, 14th September, 1918

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous			Day On date On date		
Barometer	at 6 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 6 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 6 p.m.
23.75	23.75	23.74	23.75	23.75	23.74
Temperature	84	78	84	78	84
Humidity	75	91	75	91	75
Wind Direction	S.	CALM	S.	CALM	S.
Force	3	0	3	0	3
Waves	0	0	0	0	0
State	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.68
Highest and lowest temperatures on the 17th & 18th Sept.					
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 18, 1918.					

TIDE TABLE.

From 16th Sept. to 22nd Sept.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Sept.	Time	Height	Sept.	Time	Height
16	10.15	1.5	21	10.15	1.5
17	10.15	1.5	22	10.15	1.5
18	10.15	1.5			
19	10.15	1.5			
20	10.15	1.5			
21	10.15	1.5			
22	10.15	1.5			

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